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# **SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1984-1985**

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# SOUTH CAROLINA

## STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

### ANNUAL REPORT

1984-1985



Printed under the direction of the  
State Budget and Control Board

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**SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEMBERS**

<u>Judicial Circuit</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>
Chairman	Joseph D. Sapp	Columbia
At Large	C. C. Goodwin	Sumter
At Large	Henry Sims II (to 1/15/85)	Orangeburg
	Replaced by Samuel T. Tenenbaum	Columbia
1st	Dan Savitz (to 3/13/85)	St. Matthews
	Replaced by T. M. Nelson	St. Matthews
2nd	O. Ronald Wood	Graniteville
3rd	Billie S. Fleming (to 1/1/85)	Manning
	Replaced by J. Wesley Kennedy	Hemingway
4th	Charles R. Jackson	Cheraw
5th	John H. Lumpkin, Jr.	Columbia
6th	John B. McDowell	Chester
7th	Robert C. Carroll	Gaffney
8th	Thomas E. Hite, Jr.	Abbeville
9th	Harry M. Hallman, Jr.	Charleston
10th	Mickey A. Walker	Anderson
11th	J. P. Hester	Mt. Carmel
12th	Chester A. Duke	Marion
13th	W. Hayne Hipp	Greenville
14th	Wilda Juanita Robinson	Allendale
15th	James P. Creel	Myrtle Beach
16th	William B. Barron	Rock Hill
State Commissioner of Agriculture	D. Leslie Tindal	Columbia



**MANAGEMENT STAFF OF THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**Robert E. Leak (to December 1, 1984)      Director**  
**Position open December 1, 1984 - June, 1985**

**John C. Hankinson, Jr.      Deputy Director**

**David M. Eldridge      Associate Director**  
**and Division Head**  
**Industrial Development**

**P. M. Smurthwaite      Associate Director**  
**and Division Head**  
**Business Assistance & Services Information Center**  
**(BASIC) Division**

**Edward B. Burgess      Division Head**  
**Planning and Research Division**

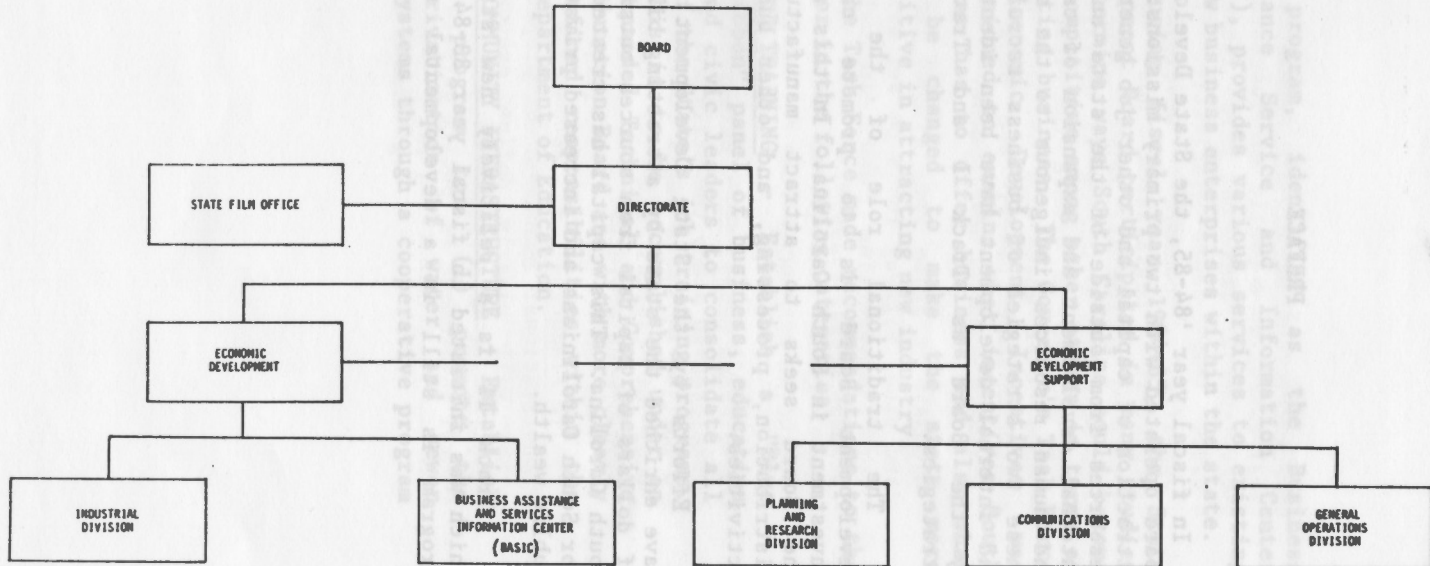
**Willa S. Bellamy      Division Head**  
**General Operations Division**

**George L. Daniel      Manager**  
**Advertising**

**William P. Power      Manager**  
**Public Relations**

**Debra Rosen      Manager**  
**State Film Office**

STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## PREFACE

In fiscal year '84-85, the State Development Board operated with two primary missions: the attraction of capital and other job generating resources from outside of the state and the internal development and expansion of capital and human resources indigenous to the state. These two strategies of business recruitment and internal development have been identified by the Board as Track I and Track II strategies.

The traditional role of the State Development Board is to promote capital investment in South Carolina. In this regard the Board seeks to attract manufacturing, distribution, processing, and other business activities.

Efforts by the State Development Board have enriched the state by attracting billions of dollars of capital from sources outside of South Carolina. This capital has created jobs for South Carolinians and increased private and public wealth.

Track II is a relatively new strategy which was initiated in fiscal year 83-84. The program is still in a developmental stage.

This program, identified as the Business Assistance Service and Information Center (BASIC), provides various services to existing and new business enterprises within the state.

During fiscal year 1984-85, the State Development Board participated in many studies to determine ways South Carolina could become more competitive among other states in terms of attracting business. The Governor's Task Force on Economic Development Incentives was commissioned to examine what incentives South Carolina has to offer business and also what could be changed to make the state more competitive in attracting new industry.

The Task Force made recommendations to the Governor in the following categories:

JOB TRAINING - Establish a "Blue Ribbon" panel of business, education and civic leaders to consolidate all of the State's job training programs. This is to be accomplished under an expanded Technical and Comprehensive Education Board and with more clearly defined responsibilities within the Department of Education.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE - Establish a program to: (1) promote the privatization of water and sewer systems through a cooperative program



of government and private enterprise; (2) establish a public infrastructure development bank to help finance water and sewer facilities for specific economic development projects. Legislation has been proposed during the interim whereby the Governor's Office is operating the program to insure the federal funds, over which the Governor has discretionary power, are used to maximize economic development.

HIGHWAYS - State Pool of "C" funds and other highway funds be set aside for constructing and improving highway access roads.

#### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Retirement Funds - Establish a committee to study the utilization of a portion of these funds to create a pool of capital aid for economic development projects.

Public Financing - Recommends a constitutional amendment be proposed that will clearly define economic development activities of state and local government as "public purpose".

Industrial Revenue Bonds - Recommends a test case of existing legislation as a means of expanding the use of Industrial Revenue Bonds as a financing instrument.

Jobs-Economic Development - The Board of JEDA identify and implement, in consultation with the Governor's Office, strategies to enlarge its capital resources for supporting economic development.

#### TAX INCENTIVES

Jobs Tax Credit - Existing statute be broadened to make all types of legal business enterprises eligible for income tax credit.

Insurance Premium Tax Credit - Study be undertaken of the present insurance premium tax credit to see ways to enhance the climate for investments by the insurance industry.

#### LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Sunday Work Laws - These laws were revised to be more permissive for Sunday work, particularly in the area of retailing.

Licensing and Permitting - Establish by legislation an office within the State Development Board to serve as a central location to advise business and industry of the legal requirements for operating in South Carolina.

AGRICULTURE - The Governor's Coordinating Council on Economic Development readdress the issue of integrating research, agriculture and economic development.

STATE WORKERS - The Governor's Council on Productivity and the State Personnel Division review salary and fringe benefit policies to achieve greater productivity and to provide compensation packages sufficient to attract and provide career paths for individuals who possess highly specialized, technical or management skills.

The Economic Development Coordinating Council was renamed the South Carolina Coordinating Council for Economic Development and created by executive order by the Governor on June 28, 1985.

## ENABLING LEGISLATION

The South Carolina State Development Board was created for the purpose of conducting an adequate Statewide planning program and Statewide program for the stimulation of economic activity to develop the potentials of the State; to conserve, restore and develop the natural and physical, the human and social, and the economic and productive resources of the State; to promote public interest in the development of the State, through cooperation with public agencies, private enterprises, and charitable and social institutions; to promote and encourage industrial development, private business and commercial enterprise, agricultural production, transportation, and the utilization and investment of capital within the State; to assist in the development of existing State and interstate trade, commerce and markets for South Carolina goods, and the removal of barriers to the industrial, commercial and agricultural development of the State; to devise ways and means to raise the living standards of the people of the State; and, to advance the general welfare of the people.



## HISTORY

The South Carolina State Development Board was originally created in 1942 as the Preparedness for Peace Commission. In 1945 enabling legislation was amended and the Agency's name changed to the Department of Research, Planning and Development. Under the 1945 Amendment, the State Development Board assumed the responsibilities of the State Board of Housing, the Building Council of South Carolina, the South Carolina Commerce Department Board, the South Carolina Intra-Coastal Waterway Commission, the State Commission of Port Development, the South Carolina Board for Promotion of External Trade, and the Natural Resources Commission.

Since the 1945 Amendment, some of the responsibilities of the State Development Board have been transferred to other agencies by executive order and legislative amendments. Under Act 682, 1954, the name of the agency was changed from Department of Research, Planning and Development to the State Development Board.

The organization of the State Development Board has changed over the years, with duties and responsibilities of the agency shifting with the needs and priorities of the state's citizenry. Although organizational changes have occurred, the Board's intent and overall

goals have remained constant: to enhance the standard of living by encouraging economic development through improved employment opportunities for South Carolinians.

Keeping with this intent, in 1984 the State Development Board endorsed and encouraged the move of the State Film Office from the State Arts Commission to the Development Board. The State Film Office now forms an additional part of the Development Board's initiative to further economic development in South Carolina.

#### ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1975-1984

##### Fiscal Year 1984-85

The 1984-85 fiscal year has shown continued improvement over last year's growth in the manufacturing sector of the economy, as measured by capital investment in new and existing plants. This year's capital investment of \$1.9 billion demonstrates a growth of 46% over last year's total of \$1.3 billion (Table 1).

Investments of the manufacturing sector throughout South Carolina have provided a growth stimulus to the state's overall economy. In fiscal year 1984-85 manufacturing concerns contributed to the state's improving economic conditions by constructing new facilities as well as upgrading existing plants. Though investment totals are down from the record year of 1981-82, there is an encouraging upswing in the capital investment figures.

Of the \$1.9 billion in capital investments, nearly 90% was contributed by the combined expenditures from the Chemical, Metalworking, Paper and Printing, and Textile Industries. Chemicals accounted for approximately 35% of the fiscal year's total capital investment (Table 3).

Total manufacturing employment during the past year declined slightly, a general trend since the late 1970's as manufacturing industries are turning to increased mechanization to lower production costs and raise productivity. However, greater numbers of job opportunities throughout the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy have produced a net growth in employment (Table 4).

In 1984-85 the Metalworking Industries again led all others in job creation. The past fiscal year saw new job gains by the Metalworking, Paper and Printing, and Chemical

Industries (Table 3). During the same period, announced new employment throughout the Textile and Apparel Industries declined slightly: the two industries combined provided about 13% fewer jobs in fiscal year 1984-85 than in the previous year (Table 3).

While an upturn in the state's economy is reflected in increased capital expenditures for fiscal year 1984-85, its overall recovery and improvement is more clearly illustrated by the substantial decrease in the number of plant closings and related job losses. In 1983-84 twenty-six facilities closed, affecting 3,562 workers. For 1984-85 the numbers of plant closings and job losses were 35 facilities closed and 7,251 jobs lost. As in the previous fiscal year, the closing of textile and apparel manufacturing facilities accounted for the majority of jobs lost. In 1984-85 almost 60% of the job losses occurred in these two sectors.

In summary, fiscal year 1984-85 investments were up greatly over 1983-84 and the number of new jobs created increased also. Long recognized as a state whose industrial mainstay is textiles and apparel manufacturing, South Carolina continues to demonstrate a diversifying industrial base that includes Chemicals and Metalworking and a growing Food Processing Industry (Table 2). This diversification is a major objective of the



state's industrial development program to establish a more flexible and resilient economy.

#### THE DECADE: 1975/76-1984/85

Capital expenditures by new and existing plants usually creates new jobs for South Carolina's labor force. The past decade's record of capital investment demonstrates the effect that infusion of capital into the industrial base can have upon the labor force. Over the past ten years capital investment figures reached \$14 billion and created 139,000 announced new jobs (Table 1). During the past decade capital investment averaged \$1,431,690,000 and provided an average of 14,000 manufacturing jobs annually. However, in fiscal year 1984-85 capital investment expenditures exceeded the ten-year average, as did new job opportunities. Although total manufacturing employment has shown little growth, jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector have increased. Since 1973, employment in the nonmanufacturing sector has increased by nearly 34%, while the manufacturing employment sector has begun to stabilize its growth (Table 4).

During the past decade, South Carolina has experienced improved wage levels. The state's average hourly wage level has continued to

rise, and even surpass increases at the national level. Between 1974 - 1984, average hourly wages for the United States grew at a rate of 108%. In South Carolina, the 1974 average hourly manufacturing wage was \$3.32, as compared to \$7.28 in 1984: an increase of 119%. However, although South Carolina's wages have grown at a faster rate, and the wage gap between the United States average and South Carolina is narrowing, the state's wages remain below the national level. In 1974, average hourly wages for the United States were nearly 33% greater than those paid in South Carolina. Today, average hourly manufacturing wages in the state are 20% less than those for the nation.

Although much progress has been made in recent years, the state remains below the national average in many economic indicators. The state's development efforts must be greater than ever before in the coming decade.

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE  
VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE STATE DEVELOPMENT  
BOARD AND THE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES  
OF EACH FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984-85

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Economic Development Division coordinates the industrial and business development efforts of the state. The division is divided into several sections, each responsible for a special aspect of economic development.

During the fiscal year, the division targeted several industry groups as those that would be most beneficial for South Carolina. Each industrial agent has been assigned the responsibility of coordinating the targeting efforts for one or more of the industry groups.

The division has a computerized contact system. All of the agency's prospects are entered into the computer, which is linked with the South Carolina Division of General Services. By computerizing the files, the industrial agents have the most up-to-date information readily available on each prospect interested in South Carolina. Follow-up is monitored and prompted by the system, ensuring efficiency and the best possible results from the state's promotional efforts.



### Agricultural Industries Development

The Agricultural Industries Specialist concentrates on expanding the industrial base in areas which utilize the state's agricultural products. The division and this section in particular work closely with the Department of Agriculture in its efforts to attract food processing and other agricultural-related businesses to South Carolina.

### Community Preparation

Community Preparation was created to help stimulate economic development activity in the less urbanized areas of the state. Two professional staff, along with assistance from other agency staff, devote their efforts to rural, small town and community development. This section works in conjunction with local development leaders in an effort to encourage industrial prospects to consider South Carolina's smaller communities for a plant location.

The Community Preparation staff manages the GREAT (Governor's Rural Economic Achievement Trophy) Town Program. This program provides a focal point for staff efforts to promote the thirty-four non-metropolitan counties in the state.



They also assist small towns in South Carolina to attract industry. Through the GREAT Town Program, towns with a population under 15,000 prepare themselves to be more attractive to industrial prospects.

To earn GREAT Town status, towns must first successfully complete a program which addresses seven basic areas. These areas include site identification, preparation of promotional brochures, and the establishment of a development corporation. Since the program's inception in 1976, 59 of the state's communities have achieved GREAT Town status.

The success of the program is illustrated by the capital invested in GREAT Towns by industry during the past seven years. Since 1976, 1,243 new and existing plants have announced investments of over \$3.4 billion, creating an additional 26,000 jobs.

#### International Development

The International Division is responsible for promoting trade and foreign investments. The division provided support to the Governor's Export Advisory Committee which is developing new export promotion initiatives. The division coordinated the state's participation at the annual Japan-Southeast United States Association and organized a joint mission with the State Ports Authority to Japan and China. Other trade and investment calls were made in Europe, the Far East and Australia.

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE SERVICES  
INFORMATION CENTER (BASIC)

The BASIC Division was established to help launch new business and expand established enterprise within South Carolina.

During fiscal year 1984-85, BASIC coordinated the assistance efforts of the state's Small Business Development Centers, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, the Office of Small and Minority Business Assistance, the Councils of Government, the Jobs Economic Development Authority, and the United States Small Business Administration. The efforts of each agency were enhanced by the work of the others in launching new businesses, expanding markets or acquiring access to public procurement programs.

Through the cooperation of state and municipal government, private investors and the Control Data Corporation, "incubator" programs were developed in Rock Hill, North Augusta, Spartanburg and Florence to nurture small business start-ups. These Business and Technology Centers provide facilities for new ventures as well as counseling, marketing, and financial services.

BASIC addressed the rapidly growing field of women business owners by coordinating a statewide women's conference on business ownership. The one-day event drew more than 500 women from across the state and offered a slate of seminars geared toward entrepreneurs and prospective entrepreneurs.

The "South Carolina Business Formation and Expansion Manual" was published to provide assistance to prospective business owners as well as expanding businesses. Information included on regulations and taxation, general management assistance, marketing and financial assistance, samples of regulatory forms, etc.

Up-to-date information was maintained on financial programs available on state and federal levels. The Division assisted in the financing of businesses by serving as a resource and referral center for the agencies and private institutions which make funds available for business projects.

During 1984-85 South Carolina contracted with the National Development Council of Washington, D.C. to provide in-depth training and technical assistance in financial packaging for economic development professionals statewide.

A Buyer/Supplier Match Program encourages manufacturers to advise BASIC of major procurement needs so suppliers in South Carolina can respond to these needs. A computerized database was developed to match companies' procurement needs with providers of industrial services and supplies. The "South Carolina Industrial Services and Suppliers Catalog" was published to provide sources of business and industrial goods and services available in South Carolina.

As part of Buyer/Supplier Program, BASIC produced EXPO 84, a trade show providing South Carolina companies an opportunity to promote intrastate commerce among manufacturers, suppliers and distributors. Approximately 350 booths were reserved for the two-day event which attracted over 3,000 attendees representing business, industry and government.

In 1984-85, BASIC provided financial, management, marketing and technical assistance to over 2,000 individuals or companies. Other specific services included providing information guides covering industry support requirements and up-to-date data on South Carolina's supportive services.



## STATE FILM OFFICE

The State Film Office promotes the state as an attractive locale for films, television features, and commercials; and assists film production companies in all aspects of the industry from pre to post production activities. During the fiscal year, two feature movies were filmed in the state, as well as a 10-hour mini-series and a television movie. Additionally, three television commercials along with a Public Broadcasting Service movie were filmed in South Carolina. Revenues generated from these productions totaled over \$6.8 million.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT DIVISION

The Economic Development Support Group is comprised of two sections--each providing support and information to the Economic Development Division, communities and private industry that are involved in South Carolina's economic development program.

### Planning and Research

The Planning and Research Section collects, develops, interprets, maintains and disseminates economic data relating to South

Carolina. The section provides the data to business, industry, communities, staff, and other organizations. The section also provides the staff's industrial agents with information in areas such as sites, buildings, transportation, education, raw materials, utilities, and other pertinent information that a prospect may require in making a plant location decision. In 1984-85 the Section prepared many special reports including extensive marketing studies for presentation to several major United States and foreign corporations.

#### Manpower Resources

The Manpower Resources Section is responsible for analyzing a company's manpower needs and determining the availability of the state's workforce. Such labor information is vital to the industrial development of communities, the expansion and growth of existing industries, and the attraction of prospective industries to South Carolina.

### COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Communications Division is responsible for public and community relations, maintaining media contact, and providing the audio-visual and promotional brochures to the various divisions of the Development Board. The

Division also directs the Development Board's national and international advertising campaign.

An award winning advertising campaign has been a highly effective method for promoting South Carolina. During the past fiscal year, the campaign generated over 6,300 inquiries from both businesses and individuals interested in South Carolina.

The Communications Division's Public Relation (PR) efforts in the area of business development included major PR campaigns in support of the South Carolina Business and Industry Growth Exposition in 1984 and a statewide Women's Business Ownership Conference. The Division also produced a new quarterly newsletter to communicate statewide about the state's new programs/activities in the area of business development. Statewide news releases on various business development programs and new and expanded manufacturing facility announcements were coordinated also.

Table 1

**ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT  
BY FISCAL YEAR**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Capital Investment (\$'000)</u>	<u>Employment</u>
1975/76	\$ 510,004	7,309
1976/77	1,119,394	12,636
1977/78	735,463	15,511
1978/79	1,021,251	17,624
1979/80	1,732,202	19,967
1980/81	2,012,431	13,280
1981/82	2,635,719	13,521
1982/83	1,243,936	12,263
1983/84	1,357,482	12,153
1984/85	1,949,019	15,073
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,316,901</b>	<b>139,337</b>

Source: Planning and Research Division, South Carolina State Development Board.



Division also directs the Development Board's national and international advertising campaign.

An award winning advertising campaign has been a highly effective method for promoting South Carolina. During the past fiscal year, the campaign generated over 6,300 inquiries from both businesses and individuals interested in South Carolina.

Table 2

**ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT  
BY INDUSTRY**

1975/76 -- 1984/85

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Capital Investment (\$000)</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Food	\$ 382,012	2.7
Textiles	1,923,056	13.4
Apparel	195,249	1.4
Wood & Furniture	273,296	1.9
Paper & Printing	2,489,051	17.3
Chemicals & Allied	3,789,805	26.4
Metalworking	3,825,180	26.6
Remaining*	<u>1,498,856</u>	<u>10.3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,376,505</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Includes: Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; and Miscellaneous.

Source: Planning and Research Division; South Carolina State Development Board.

Table 3

**ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

**FISCAL YEAR 1984-85**

Industry	Number of Firms		Employment		Investment	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Dollars (\$000)	% of Total
Food	55	6.9	635	4.2	33,896	1.7
Textiles	62	7.8	2,260	15.0	169,156	8.7
Apparel	71	8.9	1,868	12.4	51,332	2.6
Wood and Furniture	77	9.7	341	2.3	20,246	1.0
Paper and Printing	86	10.8	671	4.5	540,188	27.7
Chemical	63	7.9	830	5.5	692,556	35.5
Metalworking	281	35.4	5,560	36.9	287,467	14.7
*Miscellaneous	99	12.6	2,908	19.2	154,178	8.1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,073</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,949,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Represents Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete; and Miscellaneous.

Source: Planning and Research Division, South Carolina State Development Board.

Table 4

CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING AND  
NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

1974 - 1984

Employment	Years										
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Manufacturing	375,900	339,900	371,000	380,200	391,100	399,500	391,900	390,200	364,500	362,000	379,083
Nonmanufacturing	639,900	642,700	667,100	701,500	746,400	776,500	796,900	806,300	797,700	820,400	857,355
	1,015,800	982,600	1,038,100	1,081,700	1,137,500	1,176,000	1,188,800	1,196,500	1,162,200	1,182,400	1,236,438

Sources: South Carolina Manpower in Industry, 1979 and 1984;  
South Carolina's Labor Force & Industry 1978-1984, South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Table 5

VALUE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF  
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1960 - 1984

(\$000)

Year	Foreign Investments	Total Industrial Investments	Foreign Investments Percent of Total
1960	\$ 32,083	209,759	15.3
1961	500	217,677	0.2
1962	485	210,795	0.2
1963	40,182	264,208	15.2
1964	29,506	281,214	10.5
1965	79,250	600,006	13.2
1966	152,800	509,012	30.0
1967	17,750	305,797	5.8
1968	184,500	635,617	29.0
1969	48,400	706,289	6.9
1970	72,300	319,456	22.6
1971	4,635	473,391	1.0
1972	61,900	502,563	12.3
1973	340,660	1,229,690	27.7
1974	313,053	666,055	46.9
1975	58,800	511,445	11.5
1976	186,005	487,685	38.1
1977	408,162	1,235,171	33.0
1978	208,205	857,233	24.3
1979	392,535	1,541,135	25.5
1980	348,908	1,515,643	23.0
1981	492,816	2,394,152	20.6
1982	450,460	2,394,244	18.8
1983	130,695	1,286,645	10.2
1984	136,379	1,912,696	7.1



Table 6

FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY MANUFACTURING PLANTS  
BY COUNTRY

(\$000)

Country	Prior to 1980	1980-1983	1984	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
Belgium & Luxembourg	12,905	24,910	2,600	1.9	40,415	0.9
Canada	59,829	13,435	1,300	1.0	74,564	1.7
France	562,892	34,515	6,500	4.8	603,907	14.1
Germany	884,030	371,510	95,589	70.1	1,351,129	31.6
Great Britain	556,214	516,153	8,050	5.9	1,080,417	25.3
Japan	258,425	185,200	13,400	9.8	457,025	10.7
Netherlands & Antilles	186,575	46,766	1,300	1.0	234,641	5.5
Scandinavia	3,000	15,780	4,610	3.4	23,390	0.5
Switzerland	180,401	211,610	3,030	2.2	395,041	9.3
Other*	7,000	3,000	-	-	10,000	0.2
Totals	2,711,271	1,422,879	136,379	100.0	4,270,529	100.0

\*Other includes Australia, Austria, Mexico, South Africa and Taiwan.

Source: Planning and Research Division, South Carolina State Development Board.

Table 7

VALUE OF ANNOUNCED FOREIGN MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT  
BY INDUSTRY

(\$000)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1984 Investment</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Foreign Total Investment</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Textiles	25,010	19.8	281,960	6.6
Paper and Printing	1,300	1.0	370,602	8.7
Chemicals	53,154	39.0	1,680,697	39.4
Metalworking	44,805	32.9	1,139,864	26.7
Others*	<u>10,110</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>797,406</u>	<u>18.7</u>
Totals	136,379	100.0	4,270,529	100.0

\*Includes Food Products; Stone, Clay and Glass; Lumber and Wood Products; Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Source: Planning and Research, South Carolina State Development Board.

# PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

## BASIC Issues

Business Formation and Expansion Manual  
 Industrial Revenue Bonds in South Carolina  
 Industrial Services and Suppliers Catalog  
 Major Industry Lists  
 Rapid Response Team on Plant Closings  
 South Carolina As a Filming Location  
 South Carolina Community Data Sheets  
 South Carolina Economic Development Contacts Directory  
 South Carolina Industrial Building Flyers  
 South Carolina Industrial Directory  
 South Carolina Metalworking Directory  
 South Carolina Production Manual  
 South Carolina: Profile for Profit  
 South Carolina Research Authority  
 South Carolina State Development Board Annual Report  
 South Carolina-300 Years of Commitment to Profit...and to People.  
 Supportive Services--State of South Carolina  
 Target Industry Flyers (Medical Products, Pharmaceuticals, Plastics,  
 Telecommunications, Electronics, Food Processing)  
 Taxes in South Carolina  
 TEMPO

EXPENDITURES  
FISCAL YEAR 1984-85

Administration .....	\$ 196,766
Economic Development & Support .....	4,189,660
South Carolina Film Office .....	<u>357,435</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$4,743,861
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